

## Ship 'carrying chemicals for Iran'

DUBAI (AP) — An Iran-bound ship believed to be carrying tons of chemical used to make deadly mustard gas docked in Dubai Saturday and unloaded unidentified cargo, shipping executives reported. The 5,600-ton West German-flagged Seawest Pioneer, which came from Bombay, India, was earlier identified by West Germany's ZDF television network as carrying thionyl chloride compound that can be used to manufacture mustard gas. ZDF, quoting unidentified government sources in Bonn, said the cargo would be stopped before reaching Iran. But the shipping executives reported no move to seize the freighter's cargo in Dubai. Teheran Radio, monitored in Cyprus, Saturday denied the shipment was bound for Iran, and said the reports showed renewed U.S. hostility towards the republic. The Seawest Pioneer docked in Dubai, a major transhipment point for Iran-bound cargo, as West German government prosecutors said they have opened a criminal probe into the Rhedchems Chemical Products Co. of Dusseldorf, which has contracted to deliver 257 tons of thionyl chloride to Iran. The firm is run by an Iranian family.

# Jordan Times

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## King honours distinguished students, urges national role

AMMAN (Petra) — Distinguished students at Jordanian universities were honoured Saturday by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor at a meeting held at the Royal Court.

Addressing the students, King Hussein expressed happiness over meeting with the "elite of Jordanian students and the vanguard of promising youths."

"Our hopes rest in your efforts and the Jordanian society looks to your endeavours to achieve their aspirations and objectives," King Hussein said.

King Hussein congratulated the students on their achieve-

ments and said they represented the country's future asset.

He expressed the universities' appreciation to the King for honouring the students and pledged continued efforts to turn out highly skilled Jordanians to serve their King and nation.

The King enquired about the students' future plans and urged them to build on the knowledge they have acquired.

The King distributed token gifts to the students.

Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, Yarmouk University president, made an address on behalf of his colleagues, the presidents of the University of Jordan, Jordan University of Science and Tech-

nology and Mu'ta University.

He expressed the universities' appreciation to the King for honouring the students and pledged continued efforts to turn out highly skilled Jordanians to serve their King and nation.



**QUEEN MEETS ARAB CHILDREN:**  
Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday receives members of delegations participating in the ninth Arab Children's Congress at Al Nadwa Palace. An Arab child delivered a speech on behalf of the delegations expressing gratitude for Queen Noor's great interest in Arab child's affairs. A Kuwaiti

girl recited a poem wishing His Majesty King Hussein, government and people progress and prosperity. Queen Noor accompanied the children to an evening musical concert performed by the Jordanian Armed Forces. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Ailan).

## Fire senior army officers, plan new peace drive in southern revolt

## Sudan coup leaders tighten power grip

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Nearly 1,000 people marched through the capital Khartoum Saturday chanting support for the military leader, who ousted the civilian government the previous day, witnesses said.

As the 15-man junta consolidated power after its coup, the demonstrators marched from the centre of the Sudanese capital to the nearby headquarters of the armed forces.

The march in the sprawling capital, home to seven million people, was the first sign of popular support for the coup.

Witnesses said the demonstrators chanted slogans against ousted Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi and against sectarian rule, a reference to the Muslim Ansar and Khatmias sects.

The sects underpin Sudan's two biggest parties, Mahdi's Umma Party and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) respectively, which have dominated politics during the three spells of democratic rule in Sudan since independence in 1956.

A little-known army officer Brigadier Omar Hassan Al Bashir led Friday's coup, set up the 15-man Revolutionary Council to rule Africa's largest country, imposed a nationwide state of emergency, suspended the constitution and dissolved parliament and political parties.

Bashir named himself prime minister, defence minister and armed forces commander.

Bashir's brother told Reuters in the United Arab Emirates that the 45-year-old army officer had no political ambition and would eventually step down.

But Western diplomats in Cairo said the junta appeared set to stay in power.

They pointed out that the coup leaders had made no mention of future elections in their pronouncements and, in the statement of State Radio Omdurman announcing the takeover, had harshly criticised the political parties.

Bashir said Saturday he plans to scrap all peace moves made by the ousted government to end the southern civil war and will take

approaches to the rebels.

Bashir told a meeting of senior government officials the peace overtures begun last month by Mahdi were "political machinations and not serious."

The brigadier, 44, led a military junta of 15 medium-ranking officers in the bloodless coup, the fourth military upheaval in Sudan's 33 years of independence.

Calling itself the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution, the junta immediately assumed dictatorial powers, including a ban on dissent.

The council Saturday fired 28 army generals, including the commander-in-chief, Gen. Farhi Ahmad Ali, and the chief of staff, Gen. Babu Nimir, a strong supporter of Mahdi.

Khartoum remained under a nighttime curfew decreed after the coup, but the city appeared returning to normal Saturday despite tight security.

Hundreds of troops were seen on the streets, stopping and searching cars they considered suspect. Tanks and armoured cars were posted at key locations, including the presidential palace, army headquarters and bridges spanning the White Nile and Blue Nile that bisect the city.

They pointed out that the coup leaders had made no mention of future elections in their pronouncements and, in the statement of State Radio Omdurman announcing the takeover, had harshly criticised the political parties.

Nearly 250,000 southerners died of hunger and disease in 1988, according to the U.N.

Diplomats said the fate of those arrested in Khartoum could not be foreseen.

Saturday for planes carrying pilgrims to Saudi Arabia.

Bashir criticised Mahdi's efforts to negotiate peace with southern rebels at a meeting of government undersecretaries. But he made clear that his government was committed to peace.

"Our primary goal is peace, and we (the army) are the people mostly suffering from war," he said. "I will enlist the help of all experts in the quest for peace."

The official Radio Omdurman interrupted its transmissions every few minutes to broadcast messages of support from military units for Bashir.

The coup leaders Friday issued decrees that suspended the constitution and shut down independent newspapers. They banned political parties, declared a national state of emergency and the indefinite nighttime curfew.

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## Jordan voices optimism

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is confident that the Sudanese people and their new leadership would be able to attain the country's goals and aspirations through preserving national unity, restoring security and stability, as well as diverting capabilities towards reform and construction so as to serve the interests of the Sudanese people and enable them to serve their country and the Arab Nation, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. The spokesman added that the Jordanian government was following the development in Sudan with great concern.

The diplomat said that according to the reports from Khartoum the number of people detained so far could run into hundreds. They included Mahdi, cabinet ministers and the commander-in-chief.

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said in Addis Ababa it would not comment on the coup until Khartoum's new rulers made known their policy.

It said Thursday it was not likely to extend a unilateral ceasefire announced May 1 and which expired Friday, citing army attacks near the southern town of Juba.

The ceasefire brought about a de facto truce in the south, helping a United Nations' relief operation in the area pick up pace. The operation began in April to aid some 2.2 million people of whom the U.N. says 100,000 could die this year.

Nearly 250,000 southerners died of hunger and disease in 1988, according to the U.N.

Diplomats said the fate of those arrested in Khartoum could not be foreseen.

## 13 wounded in occupied lands

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot and wounded at least 13 Palestinians Saturday, including two women, in clashes throughout the occupied territories, hospital officials said.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, merchants shuttered their stores and public transportation ground to a halt for the second consecutive day as Palestinians observed a commercial strike to protest Israel's expulsion of eight Palestinians.

In another development, Israeli Arabs said the police ministry has stopped recruiting from villages within Israel out of fear that the Palestinian uprising is spreading throughout the 750,000-member Israeli Arab community.

Arab policemen told the Associated Press that 180 Arab patrollers were recruited during the uprising to serve in the occupied territories after Palestinian policemen resigned.

Police chief David Krauss told the Ma'ariv newspaper Friday that the Palestinian uprising had "penetrated deeply from the (occupied) territories to the Arab residents of the state of Israel."

Policemen said Police Minister Chaim Bar Lev told a meeting of potential Arab recruits from the town of Nazareth Friday that police had halted their recruitment drive among Arabs due to budgetary constraints.

The European Community (EC) has condemned the expulsion of eight Palestinians to Lebanon.

## CORRECTION

Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi Saturday clarified two points that were erroneously mentioned in the Jordan Times' issues of June 29 and July 1 on pages 1 and 6 respectively.

Dr. Nabulsi categorically denied as baseless that when he previously served as CBJ governor he had proposed the idea of selling one quarter of the Kingdom's gold reserves of one million ounces and that approximately 150,000 ounces were exchanged for foreign currencies.

In a telephone conversation, the governor stressed he had never made such a proposal and that his views regarding gold reserves had always been clear to the effect that such a topic was not and continues to be completely out of his considerations.

The governor also set the record straight emphasising that present gold reserves amount to 740,000 ounces out of which 140,000 are collateralised (and not 60,000 ounces out of which 140,000 ounces are collateralised) against previous foreign exchange advances.

The Jordan Times regrets the mistakes, and also thanks Dr. Nabulsi for his clarification and assures him that the errors were totally unintentional.

## Kabul, rebels said to accept Arafat proposal

BEIRUT (R) — Afghan President Najibullah and several Mujahideen guerrilla groups fighting to overthrow the Kabul government have agreed to a proposal by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat aimed at ending the decade-long war, an Arafat envoy said Saturday.

Abu Khaled, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) official in charge of Islamic affairs, told Reuters Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto had also agreed to the proposal.

There had been an important shift in attitude among Pakistan and Mujahideen leaders who were now willing to seek a negotiated solution, Abu Khaled said in an interview at the Palestinian

diplomatic mission in Kabul. "If we didn't feel there was a big change, we wouldn't interfere in this problem now," he said.

But there was no immediate confirmation from the government in Islamabad or the Mujahideen leaders based in Peshawar, northern Pakistan.

Abu Khaled said Arafat had called for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and for all parties involved in the conflict to begin negotiations.

Najibullah "accepted all these proposals from our side and warmly welcomed the proposals," said Abu Khaled, who met the Afghan leader in Kabul Friday.

## UNITA denies violating truce, restates peace quest

LISBON (Agencies) — UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi Saturday shifted the blame for truce violations on to the Angolan government and insisted that his forces were honouring a one-week-long ceasefire.

Savimbi, in a statement received in Lisbon, denied that UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was violating the ceasefire and accused the government of continuing military operations.

On Friday the government temporarily suspended peace talks aimed at ending the country's 14-year-old civil war, accusing UNITA of sabotaging electricity supplies to the capital Luanda.

"(UNITA reaffirms) its total adherence to the process of peace and national reconciliation," the statement said.

It acknowledged that it had taken some time for instructions from UNITA's high command to reach forces across Angola.

But the statement accused the government of "... continuing to hold military operations against UNITA forces and positions."

The official media also accused UNITA of an ambush in Kwanza Norte province in which five people were killed.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has ordered government armed forces to remain vigilant but to act only in self-defence and to respect the ceasefire.

## Gorbachev sees ethnic 'disaster'

MOSCOW (R) — President Mikhail Gorbachev told the Soviet people Saturday the wave of ethnic strife and local nationalism sweeping parts of the country could lead to disaster for all.

"We are talking about isolated cases of inter-ethnic clashes. But if we don't realise the extent of the enormous danger of such phenomena, and if they spread, we may be in for worse times."

In his 20-minute speech, Gorbachev signalled he saw danger coming from growing autonomism in the Baltic republics as well as from outright ethnic violence in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

He appealed to the Soviet people to show "tolerance and common sense" — and in a gesture to the more restless republics said to seek the position of the Communist Party, according to a report issued by TASS.

As President, Gorbachev said, "I consider it my duty to warn you about the mounting danger

of exacerbating inter-ethnic relations and its consequences for society, for every family and for every individual..."

But he excluded any withdrawal from the Soviet Union, an aim now openly proclaimed by groups seeking independence in Georgia and Moldavia and in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — the three Baltic republics absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940.

In another development, a senior Soviet politician member said Saturday it would be a mistake to revive a multi-party system and denounced radical reformers for seeking to turn the country away from communism.

He appealed to the Soviet people to show "tolerance and common sense" — and in a gesture to the more restless republics said to seek the position of the Communist Party, according to a report issued by TASS.

IRNA said applicants included a member of parliament, a retired army officer, a lawyer, several theologians, a worker, a university student and a shopkeeper.

The agency report made no mention of Ahmad Khomeini, son of Iran's late revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who is considered a possible rival to Rafsanjani but has not disclosed his intentions.

The Council of Guardians, a watchdog group, will vet applicants' credentials and announce a list of eligible candidates within five to 10 days, IRNA said.

The council is likely to eliminate all but a handful of people, as in the last polls four years ago when only four candidates stood.

Under the law presidential candidates must be male and politically or religiously prominent, belong to Iran's majority Shi'ite sect of Islam.

The intensity of the barrage sharply decreased around 8 a.m. (0500 GMT) allowing the population to leave underground shelters.

The police spokesman said that shortly after the shelling eased, hundreds of families left west Beirut to safer areas in South Lebanon and the Bekaa.

He said a similar evacuation was reported from east Beirut. Families headed to summer resorts in mountains northeast of Beirut which are far from the confrontation zones.

No explanation was given for the sudden escalation in the confrontation, which came a few hours before a scheduled meeting in Jeddah by three Arab foreign ministers to consider a mechanism for stabilising Lebanon.

He said Lebanese independence was threatened by Israeli forces in the south, Syrian troops and Iranian forces in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The Iraqi move was announced during the previously announced visit to Baghdad of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister

"Everybody says it is all right now," she said.

A woman from eastern Shandong province claimed she did not even know the protests and crackdown had taken place. Her only interest was in having another traveller take her picture at ordinary pedestrian.

## Syria would try bombers if found

BONN (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa said Friday his country would prosecute any Palestinians suspected of involvement in the December bombing of a Pan Am airliner that killed 270 people.

Speaking on the second day of a two-day visit to Bonn, he said there was "no evidence whatsoever" Palestinians planted the bomb that blew apart the Pan Am jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, Dec. 21.

"But we are strongly determined to take the consequences and bring to court these people if they have anything to do with this attack, especially if these groups were based in Damascus," Sharaa told reporters after meeting West German government officials.

He was referring to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), which is based in Damascus and which has denied U.S. accusations of involvement in the Lockerbie bombing.

West German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble appealed to Sharaa for Syria to use its influence in the Middle East to prevent further attacks in West Germany, a ministry spokesman said. Authorities have tightened security this month at Frankfurt airport, citing intelligence



Farouq Al Sharaa

reports of a possible guerrilla attack to force the release of Mohammad Ali Hammadi, jailed for life May 17 by a Frankfurt court for the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. airliner.

The weekly magazine Stern reported last week that Israel's intelligence service had told Bonn that guerrillas also planned action to free two suspected members of the PFLP-GC rounded up by West German police last autumn.

Sharaa said he had reaffirmed to Schaeuble that "Syria is against terrorism and takes every step to fight terrorism."

"As you know Syria has helped bring about the release of several foreign hostages in Lebanon in the last year. Syria will take up the cases of the other hostages and try to have them freed as soon as possible," he said.

Sharaa also indicated Syria might resume diplomatic relations with Egypt in the near future, which would leave Libya as the only Arab Nation without ties with Cairo.

## PLO, Arab League welcome EC stand

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Saturday welcomed the new position on Middle East peace adopted by European Community (EC) leaders in Madrid last Tuesday.

"The PLO welcomes and appreciates the statement issued by the EC summit on the Middle East, which contained clear principles for a just settlement in the region," a PLO spokesman said in a statement.

The summit advocated for the first time that the PLO should participate directly in the peace process and it took the PLO view that any elections in the Israeli-occupied territories should be part of an overall Middle East settlement.

"This progressive position taken by the EC represents a positive contribution towards pushing forward the peace process and provides a stable foundation for playing an active role in achieving a just solution," the PLO spokesman added.

The PLO hoped that France, which took over as EC president Saturday, would follow up the

EC position, he said.

The Arab League also welcomed the new EC position on the Middle East.

"We welcome the summit's concern with the Middle East and the clear determination it showed to contribute positively to the search for peaceful solutions," a league statement said Friday.

It said the EC summit was especially clear about the right conditions for elections in the occupied territories.

In Amman, the speaker of the Palestine National Council Friday warmly welcomed the EC call for the PLO to participate in a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference.

"We have 12 states saying what we keep saying. This is certainly a qualitative jump," Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh told a news conference.

"Europe feels that if the Palestine problem is not solved and the Palestinian people don't get their rights, the area will remain unstable and wars might break out at any moment," Sheikh Sayeh added.

## Afghan war creates shortages, high prices in Kabul

By Jeremy Clift  
Reuter

KABUL — The lines to buy bread form long before dawn.

A soldier stands guard by the bakery as the queue of turbaned men and women in billowing chadors presses towards the over where the flat bread is baked.

There is rarely enough of the cheap, government-subsidised bread to meet demand and people at the back often leave empty-handed.

The 10-year Afghan war has sharply driven up free market prices of food staples, putting them beyond the reach of many ordinary families, residents say.

A blockade of the capital Kabul early in the year created severe shortages of food and fuel.

But a Soviet airlift coupled with military strikes against the

guerrillas has lifted the blockade, with convoys of trucks arriving almost daily down the mountainous Salang road from the Soviet border to the north.

"There were a lot of difficulties three or four months ago," says Kabul Mayor General Mohammad Hakim.

"But we made it. The weather was very severe, but fortunately nobody died of starvation. Right now things are getting better," said the U.S.-trained officer, who retains a liking for American hamburgers. He has been wounded in action by the Mujahedeen rebels several times.

Kabul's bazaars are crammed with goods from around the globe — radios from Japan, clocks for Shanghai and bicycles from England.

In the crowded market, traders hawk vegetables from Pakistan, tea from India and

## Iraq warns Iran against meddling

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Saturday warned Iran against meddling in its affairs following a statement by Iran's Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani condemning Baghdad for its treatment of Iraqi Kurds.

"This is a notice of warning for all those who want to interfere in our internal affairs and a reminder to the people of Iran that such a course is playing with fire," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

INA quoted its political commentator as saying Iraq issued the warning following a speech by Rafsanjani Friday attacking Baghdad's plans to move Iraqi Kurds from a 30-kilometre wide strip along most of the border with Turkey and Iran.

"We do not know why the Iranian officials do not stop interfering in Iraq's internal affairs," the agency asked.

INA said Iran had previously attempted to interfere in Iraq's

internal affairs: "The (Gulf) war was started by Iranian insistence, to interfere in Iraqi affairs and raising slogans to overthrow the Baghdad regime," it said.

Iraq said last Monday it planned to depopulate the buffer zone to protect inhabitants who had suffered during the eight-year war with Iran in which a ceasefire has been in force since last August.

A statement issued by the Iraqi embassy in London and reported by INA said the decision would affect not only Kurds but also Arabs in central and southern settlements bordering Iran.

INA quoted Rafsanjani as saying in his Friday speech that:

"He cannot bear this injustice being descended on Arabs and Kurds."

"Instead of showing mercy and justice to Iranian Arabs, Rafsanjani is making himself a defender of Arabs and Kurds in Iraq," it said.

### Iran: No progress

An Iranian diplomat said Friday that the Iran-Iraq peace talks were not making progress and a final settlement was no closer than when the U.N.-mediated talks began 10 months ago.

Sirous Nasser, Iranian ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, also told reporters that at present "even for the most optimistic it would be difficult to expect light at the end of the tunnel ..."

"We are perhaps further away from implementation of (U.N. Security Council Resolution) 598 today than we were on Aug. 25,

1988, when talks started in Geneva," he said at a news conference.

Nasser blamed Iraq for the lack of progress, saying Baghdad has refused to withdraw immediately from Iranian territory to internationally recognised boundaries, as demanded by the resolution.

"We are fully committed to peace and have cooperated fully with the secretary-general," Nasser said. "Yet due to the Iraqi intransigence and lack of strong determination on the part of the United Nations, the current process seems inclusive."

Iranian mission officials were not immediately available for comment, but each side has blamed the other for lack of progress in the talks and rejected each other's charges.

The last round of U.N.-mediated talks between foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq was held in May and no further talks have been scheduled.

François Giuliani, spokesman for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, later denied the talks had failed to make any progress.

"I don't believe there has been any erosion and obviously the secretary-general would not continue a process which is moving backward and which is useless," Giuliani said.

The Iranian envoy complained that while the United Nations was trying in good faith to help it had not put enough pressure on Iraq and had not moved the talks along. He rejected what he called U.N. "passive mediation."

### Soviet envoy in Baghdad

A Soviet minister is visiting Baghdad for a two-day visit and diplomats said Moscow's recent rapprochement with Iraq might be discussed.

INA quoted First Deputy Foreign

Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh as saying only that he had a message from President Mikhail Gorbachev on improving relations.

The Soviet Union was Baghdad's biggest arms supplier during the war. Tehran and Moscow signed a deal last week for economic cooperation worth \$1 billion over the next decade and the Soviets pledged to help boost Iran's defence capabilities.

Lebanon could also be discussed. Gorbachev Thursday endorsed Arab League peace-making efforts there and said the Soviet Union might send troops to the zone with Syria and Iraq.

Bessmertnykh was meeting Foreign Minister Taefi Aziz to discuss relations, Middle East issues and the Iraq-Iran peace talks before leaving Sunday.

Iraq's ambassador to Moscow, Saad Abdul Majid Al Faisal, met Bessmertnykh Tuesday.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Al Wafid editor dies

CAIRO (R) — Mostafa Sherif, the editor of Egypt's opposition daily newspaper Al Wafid, has died in hospital after a heart attack, his office said Saturday. He was 55. A harsh critic of government policies and a member of parliament, Sherif helped found the United Arab Emirates' first daily newspaper Al Ittihad, in 1971. He worked for several Egyptian newspapers and in the mid-80s won acclaim for his reports and pictures of the 1986 British-French invasion of Port Said.

### Iran says armed bandits arrested

NICOSIA (R) — Seven armed bandits have been captured in Iran's Kerman province, the Iranian news agency IRNA said Saturday. The agency said the bandits, armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades, confessed to narcotics trafficking in various southern cities, attacking Revolutionary Guards and killing four policemen. IRNA quoted the Islamic Revolution Committee as saying that in another incident 20 armed bandits of the Shahsavani clan surrendered and handed over their arms.

### Morocco abolishes summer time

RABAT (R) — Morocco, which began an experiment with summer time early this month, has turned back the clocks in order to give the people a good night's rest, officials said Friday. Clocks were put back one hour at midnight and Morocco reverted to Greenwich mean time (GMT) Saturday because of complaints from mosque-goers. The last prayer of the day, Al Isha, is at 10.30 p.m. in summertime, meaning that worshippers cannot get home from the mosque until just before midnight. In 1988 Morocco stayed on GMT all year. Summertime was introduced June 4 this year to try to save energy.

### N. Cyprus court frees German women

NICOSIA (R) — A Turkish-Cypriot appeal court has freed two West German women tourists whose jail sentences for killing a rapist in self-defence caused a storm of protest. "You are free to go," Judge Salih Dayioglu told Ute Loh, 48, and her 21-year-old daughter Melani after questioning their convictions for the manslaughter of a Turkish Cypriot who attacked them in a bar in March. The women sobbed with joy and embraced as the judge overturned Ute Loh's four-year jail term and Melani's three-year term imposed by a lower court last month. The case received wide press coverage and criticism in West Germany. Court sources said Ute Loh would still serve the remainder of a three-month sentence for possessing 55 grammes of cannabis. The judge said the women killed 20-year-old Ozmen Tulga inadvertently and in self-defence. Ute Loh lost four teeth in the fight in north Cyprus after Tulga had raped Melani three times. The judge dismissed a prosecution appeal for longer jail terms. The lower court said the women killed Tulga when he was weakened by the struggle and no longer posed a threat. It also said the women had failed to run away.

### Saudi newspapers assail Iran

RIYADH (R) — A Saudi Arabian newspaper accused Iran Saturday of seeking to stir up unrest at this month's annual pilgrimage to Mecca. "What is important for them is to transform the Haj to an occasion to incite strife," the Damman-based Al Yam daily said in an editorial. The Jeddah-based Al Bilad daily also hit out at Iran, saying an Iranian media campaign against Saudi Arabia was misleading and would harm relations between the two neighbours. Riyadh warned Thursday it would retaliate in kind if Iran continued hostile propaganda against the kingdom. Saudi Arabia's King Fahd called in October for an end to the war of words between the two countries.

### Iran prepares to dredge major ports

NICOSIA (R) — Two major Iranian ports badly damaged in the eight-year war with Iraq will be dredged soon, the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said Sunday. Khorramshahr and Abadan lie on the Shatt Al Arab waterway, sovereignty over which is disputed by the Gulf war foes. The agency quoted Kabir Sadeq, an official of the Ports and Shipping Organisation, as saying 5.5 billion rials (\$75.3 million) had been set aside for preliminary dredging and repairs to the ports. Sadeq said comprehensive plans for full reconstruction of the port cities would be carried out after the Shatt was dredged. He did not say when this would happen.

international journalists' group asking his help.

O'Brien, a 43-year-old freelance photographer from Santa Fe, New Mexico, was on assignment for Life magazine when captured.

The government said he had entered Afghanistan illegally and officials initially said he was suspected of being a spy.

Abu Khaled, said O'Brien had a lot of goodwill for American and other Western journalists because of their news coverage of the infidels in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We call them (journalists) heroes, our friends," Abu Khaled said in an interview at the Palestine embassy in Kabul.

He said O'Brien had decided to intervene after receiving letters from American journalists and an

jihadist's decision.

There was no immediate comment from the Afghan government.

A U.S. consular official is already in Kabul seeking O'Brien's release.

Abu Khaled arrived in Kabul Thursday, five days after Arafat told the Pakistani parliament in Islamabad that he had discussed an initiative for peace in Afghanistan with Pakistani leaders and Afghan parties to the conflict.

A rebel spokesman then said Arafat had offered to mediate between the rebels and Moscow and that the proposal would be considered by the Pakistan-based government.

"All groups of the Mujahedeen have been talking to Najibullah. I am a witness," he said. "We told them the important thing now is to make the brave decision to talk to President Najibullah directly, not in secret."

Abu Khaled said several Mujahedeen leaders, who have openly rejected Najibullah's calls

in the past for a ceasefire, negotiations and elections to bring about a broad-based government, had been talking to the Afghan president secretly.

"The city has grown from 800,000 in 1978 at the time of the coup which brought the ruling People's Democratic Party to power, to more than two million today, with the capital swelled by people displaced from other parts of Afghanistan because of the fighting.

The average government worker would get paid just 5,000-6,000 afghanis (\$17-\$20 from free market rates) a month. "It makes it very difficult to afford anything extra, like school books for my children," a worker in one ministry said.

The crump of artillery fire echoes off the nearby hills that ring Kabul, as MiG jets take off to attack guerrilla positions around the besieged city of Jalalabad to the east.

But inside the city of brick and baked-mud houses, life is as near normal as it can be after a decade of war.

Hakim said that high prices had encouraged traders to accept big risks ferrying supplies in through rebel-held

areas, often from Pakistan.

Truck drivers say they often have to pay levies to Mujahedeen groups as they pass through their territory, sometimes being stopped five or six times by armed groups along the road.

A coupon system gives many families and government workers in Kabul access to subsidised flour, sugar, tea and other goods, partially making up for their low salaries.

The city has grown from 800,000 in 1978 at the time of the coup which brought the ruling People's Democratic Party to power, to more than two million today, with the capital swelled by people displaced from other parts of Afghanistan because of the fighting.

"We are short of many medical and surgical items, particularly antibiotics and intravenous fluid sets.

"There is even a shortage of plaster of paris to mend broken legs."

But shortages of medicines have badly affected health care. "Between 65-70 per cent of the children admitted to our hospital for differing reasons are also suffering from malnutrition to some degree," says Professor Abdul Salam Jalali, who heads Kabul's main child hospital.

"We are short of many medical and surgical items, particularly antibiotics and intravenous fluid sets.

"There is even a shortage of plaster of paris to mend broken legs."

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apples (golden) ..... 500-550

Apples (sukkot) ..... 500-550

Apples (red) ..... 500-550

Apples (white) ..... 500-550

Children of the revolution of stones

## Palestinian tragedy slowly penetrating American conscience

By Ghadeer Taher  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The "human tragedy" of the Palestinian uprising, particularly of the "children of the revolution of stones" — silent graves, broken bones, bereaved families, closed schools and terrorising detentions — is slowly penetrating the conscience of the average American on the street and has prompted a voluntary American group to further expose the reality and seek to contribute to a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem. "We are not another of those fact-finding missions which merely gather statistics and of whom the Palestinian people have had enough," says Landrum Bolling, head of the 16-member group which visited Jordan, the occupied territories and Israel on a trip aimed at "gaining close, firsthand information on the situation and seeing how we can help peace efforts."

"We have seen it all," said Bolling, who has served as head of an ecumenical church in the West Bank for four years. "We visited hospitals and camps, met with Palestinians, Israeli officials as well as settler groups and heard the views of every side."

"We have seen the young and old beaten or shot; we listened to Israelis from all sides of the political spectrum and we have discussed the Palestinian position," added Bolling, who said he is very familiar with the root conflict over the past 30 years.

The message that the American group is carrying back home is simple but the same time politically very complex. Bolling summed it up: "The Palestinian suffering is too great and must end; the occupation has been too long and must stop; there cannot be a solution through violence; international awareness of the tragedy is growing and, finally, the situation is highly explosive."

"The Palestinian stand is clear," said the Quaker. "They are sick and tired of the occupation and are no longer willing to put up with Israeli oppression."

And how does the group intend to go about conveying its message to the American public?

"Through lectures, speeches, conferences, and publications," answers Bolling pointing out that the group draws its membership from a wide cross section of American society.

"We do not represent any interest group; religion or party," said Bolling. "Quite simply, we are concerned American citizens. Among us are academics, businessmen, journalists, clergymen, doctors, architects, students and even a renowned musician."

Peter Yarrow of the former folkore group Peter, Paul And Mary" of the 1960s, picks up from Bolling with a few lines from a song he said was inspired by what he saw in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip this week.

"How can you hurt the children? Why do you hurt the children? In the name of God, You have to stop, shmay Israel!"

Interviewed in his crowded hotel room cluttered with musical instruments, Yarrow appeared to be having difficulty in getting the rhythm and the words right. But there was no ambiguity in his message, which had a special focus on the children of the intifada. "How can you punish the children for fighting for their rights?" he asked, expressing particular concern over the prolonged closure of Palestinian schools in the occupied territories.

"You don't know the extent of the traumatic effect this has on the fibre of the society," Bolling interjected.

Both Bolling and Yarrow said they believe that the average American was being alerted to the tragedy of the Palestinian people, and the American society, if made fully aware of the real nature of the problem, would react positively to find an end to it. "But, public awareness has not gone far enough, especially in light of the Israeli government's ban on television coverage of the intifada," Yarrow says.

Despite Israel's concerted efforts to escape negative publicity over its policies and brutal methods, it has drawn not only international condemnation but has also created a fundamental rift within the Jewish community around the world, particularly in the United States, Bolling pointed out.

"We see the split within the American-Jewish community as a positive development for the Palestinians because now Jews themselves are questioning the justice of occupation," Bolling added.

Yarrow also intends to positively exploit the rift in order to press American Jews to rethink the issues and abandon the "no-matter-right-or-wrong - we-support-Israel attitude."

"I am going to do my best with my speeches and songs to tell the people what I saw," said Yarrow, who, along with several other members of the delegation, are actively involved in pushing for respect for human rights in several Central and Latin American countries.

Yarrow, proudly displaying a rope bracelet in the colours of the Palestinian flag, scoffed at Israel's claim that it faces a threat to its security and existence to justify its brutal handling of the intifada.

"This is not a war, but repression by one group and the response to repression by another," said the Jewish singer. "You cannot call this a war because you simply cannot equate a child's rock with a soldier's bullet."

Echoing Bolling's message that violence will not solve the problem, Yarrow called for dialogue because "bloodshed will destroy both people."

The group left Amman Saturday.

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### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

- \* An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- \* An art exhibition entitled "Songs of the Earth" by Mohammad Nasrallah at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* An exhibition of children's books held within the framework of the Ninth Arab Children's Congress at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- \* A photography exhibition entitled "Constructed Narratives" at the British Council — 6:00 p.m.

## Unprecedented Israeli measures make life difficult for Arab travellers

AMMAN (J.T.) — In yet another arbitrary measure exercised against Palestinians travelling to the occupied territories to visit relatives this summer, the Israeli authorities Friday returned a bus-load of passengers and refused to let them cross the King Hussein Bridge.

A report in Al Ra'i, Arabic daily said, since the middle of June, the Israelis have resorted to unprecedented measures to make it difficult for those crossing into the West Bank by drastically reducing the number of visitors.

The bridge which normally

allows 2,500 visitors on a daily basis has witnessed the crossing of a few hundred instead, the report added.

The 55 passengers returned from the Israeli side Friday added to the congestion of the Palestinian visitors on the Jordanian side, creating more confusion and further delays.

According to the report, only 500 travellers were allowed entry into the West Bank Friday, but the Jordanian authorities were pursuing efforts to allow a greater number of people to cross.

Since June 15, the report said, a total of 20,000 were able to make it to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to visit their relatives, the paper noted.

Meanwhile, the Jordanian authorities have opened three centres in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid to organise travel across the bridges.

The centres, which open Sunday will receive travel documents and permits, forward them to the bridge terminals and organise the crossing procedure, with preference given to the sick and emergency cases.



Congestion at the King Hussein Bridge terminal (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## CVDB grants JD 89m in loans to local councils since 1980

AMMAN (J.T.) — Since its establishment in 1980 and until the end of 1988, the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has granted a total of JD 89 million in loans to local councils to help them finance income-generating projects or to carry out municipal work, the bank's director general, Mohammad Saleh Al Houzami, was quoted as saying in a newspaper interview published on Saturday.

Of these loans, the municipal councils acquired JD 65 million while the village councils, JD 24 million, Hourani explained in an interview published in Al Dustour daily.

Hourani noted that 38 per cent of the loans normally finance the building of streets and roads, 18 per cent for schools, 16 per cent for land appropriation and 12 per cent in income-generating projects.

He said that the loans carry simple annual interest ranging from 7.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Hourani said that local councils are finding it more and more difficult to pay back the loans for a variety of reasons including:

- Failure on their part to collect fees and other dues from the local inhabitants

- Huge loans exceeding the councils' ability to settle

- The growing cost of projects being implemented in some areas

- The lack of proper skilled manpower to help the councils develop their revenues and raise sufficient funds to pay back dues

- Rising cost of land appropriated by the councils for municipal

projects, and

— A growing demand on municipal and village council services.

Hourani said that the bank continues to face pressure from various local councils to obtain additional loans, but the bank's policy is clear. "It is in favour of granting loans for essential infrastructure projects and income-generating schemes that would help the councils develop and increase their income."

Loans are granted once the bank is certain that the councils requiring them can pay back, Hourani said.

Hourani referred to a recent government decision for rescheduling loans given to these councils in 1986 and cancelling all interest on them.

He said that the government

has also decided to exempt all councils from paying interest on loans obtained in 1989 and declared that the treasury will bear the cost of land purchased by the local councils for implementing projects.

These two decisions, taken in accordance with Royal directives, are bound to help the local councils improve their financial situation and make new arrangements for paying back their loans. Hourani said.

Referring to loans due on local councils in the occupied West Bank, Hourani said that the total amount of loans there stood at JD 600,000; but the Ministry of Finance has now taken on the responsibility of repaying the loans when they mature.

## Educational supervisors begin 11-day training

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 25 educational supervisors working for the Ministry of Education gathered at Amman Hotel Saturday for an 11-day training course to help improve their efficiency and supervisory work.

The participants will hear lectures on planning, administration and leadership, as well as supervisory work and requirements for training, communication with the teachers in the field and other related topics. The course is being organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration.

Meanwhile, the Department of Education in the Amman area announced Saturday the start of summer classes for students in the Amman region. Altogether there are 11 centres offering training, cultural and educational courses to students during the coming six weeks, according to Mr. Khaled Al Nabatini, from the Department of Education here.

He said that the classes held in various districts of the capital, will be open five days a week for the students' activities which are being supervised by qualified teachers.

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## Jordan Times

An English language daily newspaper published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## False concern

NO SOONER than the blood of the victims of the Chinese authorities' crackdown on the pro-democracy demonstrators had dried up, the Western countries, which went into a frenzy of condemnation of the Chinese government for this crackdown, started, one after the other, to reestablish contacts with Peking to recoup lost commercial and political opportunities. For the West, as well as for other world powers, China is just too significant a country to let pass by without the enjoyment of full political and economic ties. After all, China is almost a superpower as well as an international and regional player. No nation can afford not to have its bridges with China intact.

If China is too valuable to ignore and alienate, then why did the West take such a precipitous stance against it in the aftermath of the assault on Tiananmen Square a few weeks ago? Was its initial reaction motivated solely by concern for human rights and the process of democracy? Had this been the case, the same Western countries would not have stamped to repair the bridges with the government of China so soon after the Tiananmen attack on student demonstrators. More likely than not the Western capitals were betting on the success of the demonstrators and wanted to jump on the bandwagon of the well-wishers before the train of opportunities passes them. As it turned out, the demonstrators have lost their struggle to liberalise their country and their cause became a lost one almost as fast as it was an objective to champion and cherish in the most ideal terms. Thus the student demonstrators, which kept on their uprising in Tiananmen Square weeks on end, were quickly abandoned by the very countries which encouraged them to maintain and consolidate their initial successes. What triumphed in the end were geopolitical and economic considerations pure and simple, and the ideals and aspirations of the young ones in China were buried, forsaken and forgotten by the international community.

The moral of the Chinese story is that countries' concern for human rights and democracy is shallow and artificial to say the least. It should have been obvious that the concern of the West for human rights in China is superficially induced by evidence of their lack of genuine concern for human rights and democracy elsewhere in the world. What the China syndrome really suggests instead is that human rights are often exploited by countries in a rather selective manner to prosecute certain policy objectives. In other words, human rights and democratic rule are viewed as means to attain an end rather than as an honourable end to pursue and cherish no matter what.



Adnan &amp; Sawi Al Shaab

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

AN editorial in Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday discussed the Central Bank of Jordan's measures to stabilise the exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar. The paper said that the bank will intervene in the market to help bring about real stability in the national currency and to help local banks acquire their needs of foreign exchange to finance imports and for other essential services. The bank's governor has made it clear that Jordanian banks will be able to sell foreign currency at official rate to those paying for the education of their children abroad, medical treatment and pilgrimage and also for essential imports; and this, said the paper, is a very significant step on the part of the Central Bank to respond to the national needs and at the same time to control the flow of foreign currency. This wise intervention by the bank, the paper added, should be met with wise response on the part of the general public which must not open the way for greedy persons to try to undermine plans for the restoration of confidence in the national currency. The paper said special arrangements concerning foreign exchange are deemed necessary for the implementation of Jordan's agreement with the International Monetary Fund which is helping Jordan to transcend the present difficult stage.

Al Dustour daily said the King's speech to the members of the Upper House of Parliament on Thursday was candid, and dwelt on domestic as well as regional issues of concern to the House members and the Jordanian family at large. The paper said that the King's statement to the United States daily Wall Street Journal was equally frank and open and contained important hints on the U.S. stand vis-à-vis the Middle East question and what should be done to achieve peace. King Hussein noted in his statements that the Kingdom's severance of ties with the West Bank has helped the Palestine cause to be moved to the top of priorities and to gain world-wide support and concern. The paper pointed to the King's call on the United States to enter into meaningful dialogue with the PLO so as to help promote the peace process and put an end to Israel's atrocities. It said that the King was optimistic about the Bush administration's future role in view of Bush's vast experience in foreign policy in general and his knowledge about the Middle East problems in particular.

Saw Al Shaab daily newspaper referred to King Hussein's declared statement that Jordan will never succumb to pressure and will never compromise any part of the holy land. The paper echoed the King's words that the country's economic ills emanate largely from hostile campaigns being launched on the Kingdom and the conspiracies being hatched in the dark to destabilise the Arab order. It said that Jordan as a united family, with its people and Armed Forces working together, can and should be able to confront and overcome the difficult stage. The paper said that the enemies of the Arab Nation had aimed to shake the Kingdom's steadfastness and to deal a blow to the unity of this country which is part of the Arab order, but thanks to the firm and solid unity and determination of this country these enemies can never achieve their goal.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

## Where did all the billions go?

THE QUESTION that is most frequently being asked in various financial circles is related to the large external debt of Jordan, said to be in the order of \$7.5 billion. What were the sources of these billions of dollars and where did they go?

Some economic observers see the sources of this debt as twofold: Commercial and banking sources, which provided around \$1.35 billion or 18 per cent of the whole package, and governments and regional and international institutions which provided around \$6.15 billion or 82 per cent.

Other economic analysts prefer to divide the indebtedness into that from Arab sources, which make around 25 per cent, and foreign sources, which contributed 75 per cent of the outstanding external debt.

The matter becomes more complicated when one tries to approach the other part of the question regarding the spending of the funds. Exact information is not available, but my best guess is

that they could be apportioned roughly equally, among four areas.

First, the infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, railways, dams, airports, communication facilities, power networks, schools, hospitals, land, sea and air transport equipment, universities, etc.

Second, productive economic projects implemented by the public sector, such as potash, fertilizers, cement, phosphate, timber, glass, and power stations.

Third, military hardware such as aircraft, tanks, cannons, missiles, ammunition and advanced defence systems and the like, about which we know very little except that they are very costly.

Fourth, bad management, inefficiency and possible corruption, which caused the capital budget of many projects to be inflated out of proportion. The reason for such failures is the weakness or absence of an accountability system, a questioning parliament, a sceptical free press or other civil society institutions.

Laxity was perhaps tolerable under the previous circumstances,

when funds were available in abundance, and the inflow of funds, whether in the form of loans, aid, or remittances was high. Money used to cover up deficiencies. That situation was not sustainable when all sources of funding either dried up or dried up.

What is important to realise at this stage is that it is not too late to stop the decline, put the house in order, deal with deviation and limit corruption and mismanagement. The 19-point agenda in the Royal letter of designation to the new government indicates that Jordan's leadership is fully aware of the seriousness of the problem, and is determined to overcome the difficulties. The new government committed itself to translating the 19-point directive into a working programme, including policies and decisions.

The Jordanian people are waiting in earnest to see what the government will come up with. The people want assurances that the future will not be a continuation of past practices, and that no more laxity will be allowed in dealing with public funds.

## Gorbachev's Bonn visit makes going rougher with E. Berlin

By Susan Cornwell  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's triumphal visit to Bonn seems to have put a wrinkle in relations with Moscow's orthodox Communists ally East Berlin.

The Kremlin chief, briefing visiting East German leader Erich Honecker about his June 12-15 trip to Bonn on Wednesday, tried to put a positive spin on the event, saying he believed more West Germans now want good relations with the East.

But Honecker, already refusing to implement Gorbachev's domestic reforms, did not show much interest in a new Soviet foreign policy based on frequent visits between Bonn and Moscow, bypassing East Berlin.

"Honecker is too old to change. The man who built the Berlin Wall cannot love a Soviet leader who goes skipping over it to hug West Germans," said a Western diplomat in Moscow who formerly worked in Bonn.

He said 76-year-old Honecker, who has spent much of his life fighting for international acceptance of the Communist East German state, could not appreciate a Kremlin chief who sometimes appeared to blur East-West ideological differences.

Honecker told Gorbachev that the Kremlin chief's stay in West Germany — during which adoring crowds mobbed him everywhere he went — helped the preservation of peace in Europe, the Soviet news agency TASS

reported.

But the East German news agency ADN gave a different emphasis to the meeting, saying Honecker and Gorbachev agreed that improving relations between Communist countries such as their own should have a top priority. TASS did not mention this.

East German newspapers filled their front pages Thursday with photographs and reports on Honecker's talks with Gorbachev. Radio and television also broadcast at length on the visit.

"Our fraternal ties — a great history and an even greater future," enthused the Communist party daily Junge Welt in a huge front-page headline.

Honecker, East German leader since 1971, led the former Soviet-occupied zone of defeated Germany to international recognition as a full-fledged state while remaining Moscow's staunchest ally.

He has tried normal relations with non-Communist states and visited Bonn himself, in with considerably less fanfare, in 1987 in a trip that seemed to legitimise Germany's division.

But his government has made clear it does not enjoy the expectations raised in West Germany by Gorbachev's comments during his trip to Bonn that the Berlin Wall was not eternal and only time could decide the question of German reunification.

The day after Gorbachev left Bonn to return to Moscow, East Germany's top commentator criticised what he called a hyster-

ical reunification campaign in West Germany. He said people there were misinterpreting Gorbachev's remarks.

East German party propaganda chief Joachim Herrmann stressed Gorbachev's call for post-war boundaries to be respected.

"This statement is unequivocal and leaves no room for speculation of any form," he told the East German central committee last week.

Honecker could also feel undermined by the declaration which Gorbachev signed with West German Chancellor Helmut

Kohl in which they pledged to promote self-determination for all peoples and work to overcome Europe's divisions.

West German government officials interpreted this as a Kremlin promise not to interfere with reformist movements in Eastern Europe, including the sweeping political changes in Poland and Hungary.

Honecker, who has never questioned Moscow's primacy in Eastern Europe, has not allowed any real opposition at home and restricted emigration and travel de-

spite pressure for reform from Protestant church-based groups.

One Western diplomat said that Gorbachev may have asked Honecker during their talks on Wednesday to say he supported the goals of the declaration signed in Bonn.

The East German leader and Gorbachev have long been at odds over the application of perestroika — Gorbachev's programme of political and economic reform.

"This could be Gorbachev's way of pressuring Honecker to

lighten up," the diplomat said. With one of the East Bloc's strongest economies and a better standard of living than the Soviet Union, East Germany sees no reason to launch economic reforms, or the political liberalisation that Gorbachev says should accompany them.

Moscow is well aware of this but with enough domestic problems of its own has not seen the need to press the issue as long as East Germany continues to provide the goods the Soviet Union

needs.

In addition to a definite improvement in the climate of relations the emphasis was on stepping up cooperation, economic cooperation in particular. Gorbachev met and addressed representatives of German industry in Baden-Wurttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia and urgently appealed to German companies to make use of the opportunities available and invest in the Soviet Union, thereby contributing towards consumer goods production.

The preconditions were im-

## Gorbachev visit to Germany: a great success

By Erich Eish

BONN (DaD) — Bonn has now begun to put into political and economic practice the results of the state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a visit agreed by both governments to have been a great success.

Before flying back to Moscow Gorbachev said the joint Bonn declaration had been an event of major importance for European and world affairs. Chancellor Helmut Kohl felt, despite their ongoing differences, that the chances of resolving major outstanding issues had improved. That included the right of self-determination for all Germans. Both sides referred, at the end of the visit, to a "new quality of relations."

In the joint declaration, de-

scribed as a historic document, the two governments reaffirmed their intention of consistently expanding cooperation in partnership on the basis of trust and in all sectors. The Soviet government acknowledged the right of all nations to self-determination, human rights, the validity of international law, and the exchange of individuals and ideas. In keeping with European traditions a contribution could be made towards surmounting the division of the continent, the Bonn declaration stated.

It also specified that West Berlin was to take part in German-Soviet cooperation while strictly observing and fully applying the provisions of the four-power agreement. This formula is intended to ensure the inclusion of West Berlin in all future East-West agreements. At a press con-

ference Gorbachev did not even rule out the demolition of the Berlin wall. It could come tumbling down once the preconditions that made its construction necessary no longer applied. He saw this as not being a major problem.

In addition to a definite improvement in the climate of relations the emphasis was on stepping up cooperation, economic cooperation in particular. Gorbachev met and addressed representatives of German industry in Baden-Wurttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia and urgently appealed to German companies to make use of the opportunities available and invest in the Soviet Union, thereby contributing towards consumer goods production.

The preconditions were im-

## Reform limits 'not rigid' — Jaruzelski

By John Daniszewski  
The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski says there are no firm limits to the dramatic democratic reform taking place in the Communist country, as long as they benefit society.

He also said Poland is "opening wide to Europe and the world," and its economic changes will lead it to become a competitive site for foreign investment.

He spoke to the Associated Press shortly before the seating of a new national assembly. The senate and much of the lower house, or Sejm, was won by Solidarity candidates in the country's freest ballot since World War II. Jaruzelski said the party's automatic "leading role" is history.

Poland hopes for "friendly American support," particularly in helping to reschedule its \$39-billion debt through international lending institutions, but it wants no charity, Jaruzelski said.

Wearing dark-tinted tortoise-shell glasses and a blue-grey business suit, Jaruzelski was non-committal when asked if he would assume Poland's new presidency.

"I haven't gone to confession in a very long time, and I see that you want me to confess,"

joked the party leader who once attended a Roman Catholic boarding school.

He said his candidacy would depend on "democratic" consultations within the party.

"I will also seriously consider the stand of the opposition, understanding that the president, especially in our conditions when we have to unite the nation's efforts and build platforms of accord, should have at least a minimum of support" from all sides, he said. "I am a soldier, so I have a deep-rooted feeling of duty — but also of honour. I will not crawl to this post."

As to the future of reforms, he said, the party will not return to its "monopoly rule of the past."

"We have become convinced that monopoly is a very unhealthy thing, not only in the economy, but also in political life."

Asked how far democratisation could go, he said, in a written answer: "The limits of the reforms are not rigid. The main issue is their social purpose and effectiveness."

Jaruzelski said he was a "very cautious optimist" on the outcome of political and economic reforms in the country. He said the changes so far have put Poland in the vanguard of East bloc reform, "having a full feeling of independence and sovereignty in solving our problems."

But he said the opportunity for change could be lost if society rejects economic steps that are "painful" — like every surgery that is expected to bring health.

Foreign assistance could help the reforms, he said, in a written reply. "We are opening wide to Europe and the world, for a broad economic cooperation with

all partners. ... Our reforms are going in such a direction that the risk of investing in Poland would be no greater than in other European countries, and conditions for such investments would really be competitive."

He said the Communists showed poorly in Poland's June 4 and June 18 elections, losing 99 of the 100 seats in the freely contested senate, because voters had not yet realised the extent to which the party has changed its programme in favour of democracy.

"That is why I think that if the party will honestly ... implement its programme, then it will have a chance to rebuild its influence in society," he said.

On the party's "leading role" — by which the party in the constitution claims an automatic right to rule — Jaruzelski replied,

"He also blamed a rise in East-West tensions in the early 1980s and 'the situation in the East' — an allusion to pressures from the Soviet Union under then-Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

He said he felt the opposition in 1981 had rebuffed appeals for moderation, but added: "Looking at it from a certain distance today, I don't want to blame the opposition alone. We were somewhat not mature. ... There was a lot of distrust on both sides."

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# A war on drugs

By Clare Pedrick

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Latin American leaders have called for a global crackdown on the drug problem which, they say, has now taken on the dimensions of a third world war.

Speaking on a recent visit to the U.S., key political figures from Peru and Colombia have warned that there can be no let-up in the escalation of cocaine production until the countries which consume the drugs — mainly Europe and North America — commit themselves to helping the producer nations, and to controlling drug abuse on their own doorstep.

The comments came in the wake of admissions that White House efforts to control drug trafficking have suffered a series of crushing setbacks. According to the latest U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) figures, coca production in Latin America has doubled in the past five years to a record high which will this year permit the production of more than one million pounds of cocaine. At the same time record production of heroin in Asia — mostly Burma, Laos and Afghanistan — threatens to flood the market this year.

DEA officials report that Colombia traffickers are now planting the coca crop in the remote Amazonian jungles of Brazil — making detection virtually impossible. Narcotics experts point to the great difficulty in monitoring drug activities in a country the size of Brazil — only slightly smaller than the U.S. — with a 10,400-mile border with Columbia where drug cartels are effectively running the country. Drug processing laboratories have been set up inside Brazil by Columbian drug lords who take advantage of

the easier access to locally-produced chemicals, mostly ether and acetone, used to turn coca paste into pure cocaine.

The U.S. has increased its contribution to Brazil's anti-drug effort from \$200,000 in 1985 to \$2.2 million in 1988, yet results are dismal, experts say: teams of drug agents sent to jungle to pull out the coca plants by hand can't keep up with the planting done by Indians who are paid by drug traffickers only in clothing, machetes and food for their work. Meanwhile, U.S.-funded programmes to eradicate the crops with pesticides have failed entirely in Peru and had only a very limited success in Colombia.

According to Peru's former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, head of the opposition to the present government led by the beleaguered President Alan Garcia, a world-wide strategy is the only solution to the drug problem. "Up until now there has been an erroneous belief that it was up to us, small and relatively poor countries — in particular Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, which together produce 97 per cent of the world's coca leaves — to alone eradicate the crops," he said.

"But when I hear President Bush say — as I have heard him say — that more people have been killed and mentally destroyed in the U.S. by drugs than in the whole of Vietnam or in the Second World War, then I have to assume that the United States is aware that it is at war.

"If we are talking about a world war, then it is something which has to be fought by humanity, not just by a few poor countries," he added. "The U.S. has spent more than \$4 billion in trying to prevent drugs from entering the country, and yet it

expects that with a few million dollars, the producer countries should win the war on behalf of everyone. I have heard heads of state in Europe say that their No. 1 problem is now drugs. In my opinion, the principal responsibility in tackling it rests with the consumer countries."

According to some estimates, as many as 200,000 acres of coca are cultivated in Peru's Upper Huallaga Valley, accounting for more than half of the cocaine being sold on the streets of the United States. In this remote, 150-mile long strip on the slopes of the Andes mountains, coca-growing peasants work with the protection of the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas, an alliance that has so far proved invincible.

Such is the level of intimidation in this area that Peruvian military troops, sent in to halt the Huallaga Valley drug production, are too frightened to leave their barracks, officials say. Shining Path terrorists gunned down 10 police in the area in May, while as many as 40 members of the Peruvian Coca Reduction Agency (CORA) have been murdered during the past three years. Many raids have gone sour, undermined by peasant resistance, faulty intelligence and endemic corruption.

In February, U.S. officials decided to call off a programme in which DEA agents accompanied Peruvian police in paramilitary strikes on traffickers on the grounds that it was too dangerous.

Impatience with what coca-producing countries claim is a lack of real commitment on the part of the consumer nations has led to the establishment of the Andean Pact, an alliance formed between Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela, in an attempt to beat the drug

traffickers.

A multi-lateral solution

Said Misael Pastrana Borrero, a former president of Colombia: "These countries have got together to try to reach a multi-lateral solution, and to forget about the bilateral solutions they were working towards with the United States, because they were having no impact. But as I see it, the only answer is to fight the drug problem with an overall coordinated attack. The developed countries and the underdeveloped countries must work together to control both drug production and drug consumption. As long as tough measures are not introduced to halt drug consumption, then there will be a market, and as long as there is a market, there will always be producers waiting to sell to it."

Borrero draws a parallel between the drug problem and terrorism. "At first it was widely thought that terrorism had to be fought by each country on its own," he said. "Then later, in the early 1980s, it became clear it was a universal problem, and the only hope of stopping it was by working together. The United States and other developed countries must understand that with drugs we have a similar situation. We need international cooperation to combat it. The developed countries have to help the countries who are producing the drugs. Up until now, we have only had advice, a lot of criticism and very little financial support."

In the United States itself, the Bush administration has come under sharp criticism for failing to meet election promises which cited the drugs battle as a priority issue. In campaign speeches, Bush pledged to schedule an international summit on the issue, as well as create a special global



According to Misael Pastrana Borrero, former president of Colombia, only a concerted effort on the part of developing nations and the industrialised world can curb the drug trade. (WNL)

task force to fight the drug barons, yet so far neither has materialised. Last month (May) also saw the expiry of the deadline for the inclusion of a comprehensive anti-drug strategy as an amendment to the 1988 Anti-drug Abuse Act — a failure which led one congressman, Democrat Stephen J. Solarz, to accuse the State Department of "a kind of hopelessness" in its approach towards the Latin American drug problem.

One country which does have some positive news to report on the drug front in Mexico, where police have arrested the nation's most notorious trafficker, Miguel Angel Felix Gallardo. Felix Gallardo, head of the infamous Guadalajara cartel is suspected of the 1985 torture and murder of DEA undercover agent Enrique Camarena. He is also held responsible for the import of 2 tons of cocaine to the U.S. each month.

After his arrest in May Felix Gallardo was flown to Mexico City and charged with drug trafficking, bribery and illegal possession of weapons. If convicted, he could face a sentence of up to 63 years in jail. Soon afterwards, five police officers were hauled in and charged with providing Gallardo with weapons and letting

him roam free.

## Crackdown

The arrests mark what the Mexican government claims is a crackdown on corruption and bribery in the country. In two related developments, police arrested Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, the widely feared leader of Mexico's oil workers' union and Eduardo Legorreta Chavarría, a leading businessman with close links to the government.

Cynics claim the police raids are nothing more than a public relations exercise, which aim to win popularity for the newly installed president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who took office late last year. Nevertheless, the Bush administration has said it is encouraged by the initiatives, and a recent report issued by the State Department to the U.S. Congress noted "improvements in several areas."

While in Washington recently Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico from 1982 to 1988, commented: "This is no smokescreen. It's a real crackdown. Mexico is taking its own initiative to tackle the drug problem."

Former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa



Illegal drugs: "We are talking about a world war," says Peru's former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa. (WNL)

tackled at a political level, says Ulloa. "The Shining Path problem has become more serious and dramatic because of the economic conditions," he added. "It is a result of the ineptitude of the Peruvian government and Peruvians' society to cope with the country's problems... We have managed to impoverish the country, plunging it into its worst ever period of economic attrition. In the past 12 months we had inflation of 450 per cent, and that is expected to rise to 10,000 per cent this year. It seems we now have the dubious honour of having the highest inflation in the world. That used to belong to Nicaragua, but we have overtaken them to become No. 1 in the hit parade" — *World News Link*.

Ulloa claims strong arms tactics as those being used in Mexico just be matched with a concerted education programme, if the battle against the drug barons is to have any real effect. "This is a war which must be fought on all fronts, by whatever means available and necessary — with tough, even sinister methods against the traffickers and peddlers, but also by mobilising public opinion," he said.

"We need to make an enormous effort on education, because it is the children and young people who are the victims of the drugs trade. We are talking about the future of society."

Peru's particular problem of the close alliance between the drug lords and the Shining Path terrorists is one which can only be

# Around since early Egyptians implant surgery is gaining acceptance

By Ken Kusner  
The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Professional basketball player Vern Fleming used to worry that when he was hit in the mouth his teeth would spill out into the floor. Years of neglect had left his upper teeth decayed and loose.

Georgia Price never had real teeth, only soft tooth buds barely emerging from her gums where her baby teeth never came in. The nurse, now 41, received her first dentures at age 3 and a second set at 12.

Both have found relief with

permanent implants, teeth anchored on metal rods supported by frameworks hidden underneath the gums.

"I always thought how wonderful it would be to feel like I have teeth," Price said. "I speak clearer now without my teeth flying across the room."

Dental implants have been around since the early Egyptians but remain largely unknown among the public. More frustrated denture wearers are getting them, though, as implants gain wider acceptance among dentists.

A national institutes of health

conference last year said in a statement that the number of U.S. dentists performing implants had grown tenfold in five years and that 300,000 Americans a year will be getting implanted teeth by 1992.

Implant dentistry was a \$150-million industry in this country last year, estimated Dr. Richard Guaccio, president of the 2,000-member American Academy of Implant Dentistry.

Some dentists caution that implants aren't for everyone, particularly those with overriding health problems and those who won't give the devices the care

and cleaning necessary to prevent infection and prosthetic failure.

Few people enjoy to take dentures out at night, and some are embarrassed to let their spouses or others see them without their false teeth, said Dr. Craig Cooper, who does 300-400 implants a year. "They eat better, but it's way beyond that from a psychological point of view."

Sixty per cent of the respondents to a marketing survey last year had never heard of implants, said Cooper, who directs the faculty at the Midwest Implant Institute in Columbus, Ohio, which has trained 600 dentists in

implantology since 1981.

Yet a survey three years ago by the National Institute of Dental Research suggests many people could use them. Forty-two per cent of Americans over age 65 and 4 per cent of those aged 35 to 64 have no teeth, it reported.

The growing older market, a wealthy segment of the population, provides implant dentistry with a tremendous opportunity for growth, and manufacturers have provided a variety of the devices, Cooper said. "It's exponential growth. There are fewer and fewer patients we cannot treat."

The American Dental Association has reservations.

"In general the feeling is that implants can be used on a selected basis, depending on the patient and the patient's condition," said Dr. Wayne Wozniak, of Ada's Chicago Laboratory of Certification and Product Research. "It should only be done on people the dentist feels can properly maintain the implant. It requires meticulous oral hygiene after the device has been placed. So it requires a highly motivated individual."

Infection around the implant would erode the bone where

many of the devices are implanted; lack of adequate bone would immediately eliminate some patients from being implant candidates. One implant, subperiosteal, is not based in bone and consists of a wire framework fitted between the bone and the gum.

Depending on the type, implants can cost as little as \$600 for a single tooth or as much as \$10,000 for a full upper or lower arch. Most procedures are performed as outpatient surgery.

The NIH statement said there was little information on long-term effectiveness of implants and called for a national registry to collect data. However, it's generally considered that 80 per cent to 90 per cent of implants are successful for at least five to 10 years.

Cooper, who inserted the 28-year-old Fleming's subperiosteal implant, said it should last the rest of his life with proper care.

Implants can last 20 years and more, said Guaccio, estimating that after 18 years, "about 87 per cent of the implants I've ever placed are still functioning in the mouth."

## Fonda — turning the other cheek

By Sally Ogle Davis

HER BODY is as close to perfection as can be created by a combination of nature and scalpel.

Her hair is blonde and designer windswept. Her clothes, down to the designer jeans, are courtesy of Miani's finest. Her image is youthful, vibrant and undiluted Hollywood.

But this is no soap opera bimbo. This is a 52-year-old established star, a double Oscar winner, and a millionaire many times over through her widespread business interests.

The vision, introduced last in

scarred kept in place with hairspray, designer-set into perfection. She would have laughed at the girlishly tight clothes. And she would have heaped scorn on the idea of a toy-boy, devoted as she was to her "political sound" husband.

Not long ago she would have proclaimed — as indeed she did — that women should be allowed to grow old gracefully: "We've got to make friends with our wrinkles and sags and grey hairs."

### Guru

But this is a brand new Fonda.

She calls it a "public evolution", but one close friend said: "size just got bored with the Joan of Arc bit." The feminist, who pronounced herself aghast at "These women who have been nipped and tucked and injected and peeled to within an inch of their shiny taut lives," is said to have paid a recent visit to Dr. Frank Kramer, the best facial plastic surgeon in Beverly Hills, to have her own wrinkles and sags hoisted and her lower and upper eyelids rejuvenated to the tune of some \$30,000. So much for growing old gracefully!

The campaigner for women's dignity, the exercise guru who told us only hard work could make hard bodies, and said she could spot an artificially inflated breast a mile away, reportedly has also had her own somewhat diminished assets pumped up to starlet size by Dr. Norman Leaf, also of Beverly Hills, and has been displaying them proudly ever since.

A new softer hairstyle created by Jose Eber, Hollywood's hottest crimper, a visibly different use of make-up and a penchant for the clothes of Milan designer

Gianni Versace have helped to recreate the Fonda image, first spotted and exploited by Roger Vadim all those years ago.

This is not the Jane Fonda who for years fought the Hollywood establishment and constantly rowed with her dear father Henry. She has a new found obsession with youth and vigour which has apparently turned off those once near and dear to her.

While she dallies with brat-packer Rob Lowe, estranged husband Tom Hayden, the man whom she once dreamed of propelling to the White House and into whose political campaigns she has already pumped several million dollars, is alone and confused. Hayden long ago assumed the role of her political mentor and was horrified at Fonda's turn to shallowness and gitz.

Friends say that after it became clear that Hayden, now running for California Insurance Commissioner — a far cry from that job in the Oval Office — was never going to make the big time, Jane simply decided to concentrate her efforts instead on her own flagging career by reshaping her image.

The metamorphosis began after the commercial failure of the film *The Morning After* in which she played a drunk and looked decidedly worse for wear. She took a long look at herself, and her lifestyle, and no longer liked what she saw.

Younger actresses like Meryl Streep and Jessica Lange were stealing her Hollywood thunder. She was no longer so intense about aerobics, and she was

frankly bored with calling for revolution.

First came the changes to face and body, and in the end Hayden became a casualty. The clash between them became unbridgeable after Jane went on television to apologise for her behaviour during the Vietnam war. The tide had really turned.

The evolution has certainly made her a lot more popular than during Vietnam, when her effigy was burned across America.

These days she regularly makes the Ten Most Admired Women in America lists in women's magazines. And that matters to her now. Imagine the Jane of the Sixties even contemplating such near and dear to her.

As she sets about the serious business of rebuilding her body and her life, Jane insists she looks the way she does by working out — not ferociously as her early tapes suggested — but by gentler aerobics, by jogging and taking to the bicycle paths near her Santa Monica beach home.

Fonda, once a self-confessed anorexic and bulimic in college, says she keeps that enviable figure by not eating after 5 p.m. and drinking only "light beer".

### Control

"I'm striving hard to control compulsive tendencies," she admits. "Now I want to enjoy things more, to add more moderation to my life. I'm more easy-going and not as macho as I was." On the acting front she says she is looking for more challenging film parts. For her role opposite De Niro in a new film called *Stanley and Iris* she actually went to an acting coach. "I want to take more risks with my acting," she explains. "I want to be

dangerous again."

Only one loud hoover over her shiny new world: her upcoming divorce from Hayden who is manoeuvring to take away from their 15-year marriage 50 per cent of his wife's assets. And they are considerable.

Jane Fonda Inc. is a megabucks empire whose total earnings hover somewhere in the \$150 million range.

It's not clear whether Hayden, annual salary \$41,000, jumped or was pushed from the couple's \$3 million mansion.

But unless he can grab a fistful of Jane's dollars, his political career may be over.

If money is the mother's milk of politics, Fonda's exercise millions have given her husband enough of it to bathe in. There was no pre-nuptial agreement; pure-hearted leftists don't believe in all that stuff, hence Hayden's move for the money is unhindered by legal impediments. But will Jane fight?

She may eventually have to fork out a fat settlement — insiders believe Hayden has enough on Jane to ruin her. On the other hand she may be banking on the fact that Hayden, "man of the people", might also look like something of a hypocrite going into court, flanked by high priced lawyers at \$400 an hour, to receive his wife's a large share of her fortune.

"It's really sad to see that partnership break up," said one of Hayden's political rivals gleefully.

## Japan rules out interest rate hikes

TOKYO (R) — Japan has no plans to raise interest rates despite rises in key rates by seven European countries and a warning by the club of rich nations that world inflation is set to soar, the Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Friday.

He said he saw no need to change Japan's monetary policy now, despite interest rate rises in Europe on Thursday.

"We are still monitoring the effect of our own discount rate," he told reporters.

Japan's central bank raised its key discount rate on May 31, for the first in more than nine years, to 3.25 per cent from a record low 2.5 per cent.

The Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) said in its twice-yearly economic report that inflation will rise this year and next in the 24-nation bloc and could undermine seven years of economic growth unless checked.

The OECD said the economies of the industrialised world were in better shape than at the start of the 1980s but stronger than expected growth meant inflation was now the number one concern.

Interest rate increases are a favourite government tool to choke off surging corporate and consumer spending by making

money more expensive to borrow.

The West German Bundesbank said Thursday it was raising its two key interest rates, the Lombard and discount rates, half a point to seven per cent and five per cent.

France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Denmark raised rates as well.

The OECD said Japan should boost the yen to increase domestic living standards and curb a rise in its trade surplus.

It stopped short of suggesting that the Japanese central bank should raise interest rates again, but said: "The key to market confidence in the yen is the resolve of the monetary authorities to take action to keep inflation low."

It said Japanese inflation, traditionally a byword for virtual price stability, was forecast to reach 2.75 per cent next year from two per cent in 1989, boosted by higher import prices and the one-off impact of a consumption tax introduced in April. It was less than one per cent last year.

Consumer prices in May rose 2.9 per cent from a year earlier while inflation in the Tokyo area, a leading indicator for the nation as a whole, was up 3.4 per cent, the government said Friday.

An Economic Planning Agency official told reporters that prices were still basically stable, leaving aside the impact of the new sales tax.

"Almost all the impact of the consumption tax has been factored into overall prices by June," the official said.

Japan cut its broad-based trade surplus by nearly 40 per cent in May, but economists said Friday that the reduction is only temporary.

The country's current account surplus, which measures trade in goods and services, shrank to \$3.39 billion in May from \$5.57 billion a year earlier. Much of the improvement was due to soaring imports, which surged 20 per cent.

The narrowing of the surplus was welcome news for Japanese officials, who are worried about attacks on the country's trade performance at next month's economic summit in Paris.

Economists said the good times aren't likely to last.

"I'm doubtful this month's very favourable picture will continue," said Soichi Enkyo, an economist

at Bank of Tokyo.

He said that much of the improvement was due to extraordinary factors, such as 20 per cent jump in the value of oil imports, that are unlikely to be repeated.

The strong dollar also helped cut the surplus, inflating the yen value of Japan's dollar-based imports.

Kenneth Courtis, senior economist at brokerage D.B. Capital Markets (Asia), estimated that the recent rise of the dollar accounted for nearly 45 per cent of the reduction in last month's surplus.

But that too should only prove temporary. After a lag, the strong dollar will start boosting Japanese exports as the country's goods become more competitive on world markets.

"If the dollar stays strong, later in the year the Japanese have got to take advantage of the Christmas present they're being given this summer," Courtis said.

He also saw troubles in the longer term for those trying to rein in Japan's competitive corporations.

Finance ministry figures published Friday showed that Japanese companies invested some \$4.6 billion abroad in plant, equipment and land last month. That was up sharply from \$2.9 billion in April.

By contrast, foreign firms invested a measly \$100 million in Japan.

"Japan is taking the game into its competitors' home markets," Courtis said.

Some economists are hoping that production from the overseas factories the Japanese are setting up will replace exports from Japan. Others are not so sure and wonder whether it will be foreign producers who will feel the pinch.

The ministry's figures showed Japan is investing an increasing amount of its excess cash overseas in factories, land and other "hard" assets, rather than in foreign paper, such as stocks and bonds.

Perhaps that is just as well, for the data also indicate Japanese investors were slow to catch on to the shift in currency market sentiment in favour of the dollar over the last few months.

Japanese net purchases of foreign, mostly U.S. bonds, actually fell last month, to \$7.1 billion from \$11.3 billion in April as the dollar rose sharply.

Currency dealers said European investors seemed to be the first to capitalise on the shift in sentiment in favour of the dollar on expectations that the U.S. economy was in for a soft landing, avoiding both recession and higher inflation.

"Parliament has learned how to flex its muscles. The honeymoon for Markovic is over," a Yugoslav official said.

Perhaps that is just as well, for the data also indicate Japanese investors were slow to catch on to the shift in currency market sentiment in favour of the dollar over the last few months.

The Japanese only imitated them.

## Gold loses glitter

LONDON (R) — Gold is no longer the safe haven for investors when the world suddenly seems in turmoil — it rose a paltry \$10 when Chinese troops brutally ended pro-democracy demonstrations in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

This was one conclusion drawn last week when the who's who of the gold industry met in Lugano, Switzerland, to discuss the outlook for what is one of mankind's oldest and best-loved investments.

But gold might still glitter in the market place if consumers take up the slack left by investors and buy jewellery, delegates believed.

"If the '70s were the era of the gold investor and the '80s the gold miner, then maybe the '90s could become the era of the gold consumer," said Brian Parker, deputy manager of the World Gold Council's jewellery division.

Contrast the reaction of investors after the June 6 upheaval in Peking with January 1980, after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and the Iranians held U.S.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### ACC businessmen to meet in August

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of federations of chambers of commerce and industry in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) states will meet in Amman in August to discuss issues pertaining to setting up joint projects to be financed by the private sector. They will review the steps taken so far to establish a general secretariat for the chambers of commerce and industry in these countries. Chairman of the ACC chambers of industry and commerce, have decided in their first meeting in Amman last May to set up a higher council for these chambers within a period of three months and charged Amman Chamber of Industry with acting as general secretariat for the council, pending the formation of the council.

### Top DHL managers meet in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Top financial managers of DHL, the world's largest international air express company, held their annual conference at the Amman Marriott Hotel on 21st and 22nd June. Some 30 senior DHL Middle East and worldwide executives met and reviewed financial operations, planning procedures, staff training and new business developments.

### Cypriots want EC membership

NICOSIA (R) — The Cyprus parliament has called on the government to apply for full European Community (EC) membership this year, saying this would help end the 15-year-old division of the island. "The spirit and principles prevalent in the Community are conducive to a settlement," member of parliament Yiannakis Matis told Reuters after the house had approved a resolution. The communist Akel Party opposed the proposal arguing that membership would affect the island's non-aligned policy and describing the EC as "the Mecca of monopolies." The Cyprus government has decided in principle to apply for full membership but has not said when. Cyprus and the EC are already linked by an association agreement signed in 1972. In January 1988 they began a customs union which would eliminate tariffs and quotas within 15 years.

### W. Germany freezes aid for China

BONN (AP) — West Germany has frozen more than 200 million marks (\$100 million) in economic development aid to China as a result of the recent military assault on demonstrators in Beijing, the government has said. "In view of the bloody events in China we have indefinitely frozen all current (development) contacts at the highest political levels," said Hans-Peter Reipak of the federal ministry for economic cooperation. Reipak said the signing of a protocol on future development cooperation and a newly approved 220 million marks (about \$110 million) already earmarked for programme with China also were frozen. He said China had received 290 million marks (\$145 million) in non-repayable technical assistance from West Germany since 1982.

### Japan's jobless rate stands at 2.4%

TOkyo (AP) — Japan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 2.4 per cent in May. The rate has hovered at 2.3-2.4 per cent since December 1988, said the statistic bureau of the prime minister's office. The number of jobless fell 60,000 from a year earlier to a total of 1.5 million during the month, it said. The number of employed in May totalled 52.1 million, up 1.02 million from a year earlier, according to the statistics. The number of employed has increased by more than 800,000 every month since November 1987, except for January 1989, when it grew by 770,000, the bureau said.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, July 1, 1989		Swiss franc	337.3	340.1
Central Bank official rates		French franc	85.3	86.2
		Japanese yen (for 100)	392.3	396.1
Buy	Sell	Dutch guilder	257.0	259.5
U.S. dollar	565.3	571.3	1.02	1.00
Pound Sterling	876.8	885.6	1.30	1.28
Deutschmark	289.6	292.5	1.30	1.28

### India-Jordan joint ventures total \$1.14b

NEW DELHI (Petra) — A number of Indian private sector companies have concluded joint ventures with two Jordanian companies to set up two projects in Jordan, costing \$1.1 billion.

The Indian news agency Press Trust of India (PTI) has said that other Indian companies have concluded a contract worth \$40 million to set up a textile factory in Jordan.

PTI said that an Indian business delegation visited Jordan in June and signed an agreement of understanding with Jordanian companies. The news agency added that the three projects do not involve hard currency funding at a large scale, since the Indian companies will be providing the equipment and machines needed for the three projects.

Chairman of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Friday urged Indian businessmen to enter the Arab markets which have potentials for industrialisation. PTI quoted him as saying that chemical and fertiliser industries will be set up in both Jordan and Iraq.

### Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday June 24, '89 and ending Wednesday June 28, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company Number of shares Volume of trade Opening price Closing price Per value

### Banking and financial institutions

Industrial Development Bank	1750	2925	1.700	1.700	1.000
Petra Bank	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan Islamic Bank	4159	9051	2.100	2.270	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4725	6895	1.460	1.460	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	30391	35748	1.120	1.100	1.000
Housing Bank	2057	3769	1.830	1.830	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	—	—	—	—	5.000
Bank of Jordan	582	8811	15250	15050	5.000
Arab Bank	7120	1168808	165.000	165.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	20924	51824	2.470	2.470	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	10587	23237	2.450	2.420	1.000
National Financial Investments	6584	12500	1.900	1.880	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	74621	96931	1.340	1.300	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	7171	13821	1.950	1.880	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	7205	8984	1.270	1.260	1.000

### Insurance and reinsurance

Middle East Insurance	1000	1900	2.000	2.900	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	67057	204184	3.250	3.880	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	6266	21291	3.450	3.300	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	500	5232	1.030	1.100	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	500	675	1.350	1.350	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	28050	40762	1.360	1.360	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

**JORDAN SWIMMING** — Following are Jordan's independence open swimming championship final results:  
— 50 metres free, men (general): 1. Tala Shawwa, 25.85 seconds (new Jordanian record, former record 26.12 seconds by Shawwa also);

— 50 metres free, women (general): 1. Lona Dala, 32.85 seconds; — 50 metres free, men (above 73 years old): 1. Salim Iscaif, 28.54 seconds (new Jordanian record, the former record 29.94 seconds by Iscaif himself); — 50 metres free, women (above 73 years old): 1. Janet Anz, 33.22 seconds;

— 100 metres breast, men (general): 1. Ali Al Wazani, 1:25.41; — 100 metres breast, women (general): 1. Nadia Nakhoul, 1:38.17; — 100 metres breast, men (above 73 years old): 1. Iyad Qaqish, 1:26.17;

— 100 metres breast, women (above 73 years old): 1. Janet Anz, 1:43.09; — 100 metres butterfly, men (general): 1. Ali Al Wazani 1:06.96; — 200 metres individual medley, men (general): 1. Amer Al Wazani 2:39.11; — 200 metres individual medley, women (general): 1. Lona Dala 3:07.09. (J.T.)

**TIGERS SMASH ORIOLES** — After getting bombed for 11 runs and 19 hits in an 11-1 loss to Toronto Thursday night, the Baltimore Orioles gave up 16 runs and 18 hits in Detroit Friday night in a 16-5 pounding by the last-place Detroit Tigers. Bob Milacki gave up six runs in 5½ innings, including four runs after getting two outs in the sixth as the Orioles blew a 5-1 lead. Reliever Mike Smith made his major-league debut by allowing eight runs in the top of the eighth inning. Smith gave up seven hits, two walks and a wild pitch in 1½ innings. "Milacki made some mistakes," manager Frank Robinson said. "He was behind in the count and he made some pitches they could hit. I'm disappointed." Elsewhere, it was Oakland 5, Cleveland 6; California 7, Minnesota 2; Kansas City 6, Chicago 3; Seattle 4, Texas 3; New York 4, Milwaukee 3; and Boston 3, Toronto 1. (AP)

**LEWIS SAYS JOHNSON RECORD SHOULD GO** — Olympic champion Carl Lewis said in Oslo Friday there was overwhelming evidence to support taking away Ben Johnson's world 100 metres record. Johnson told the Canadian inquiry into drugs in amateur sport that he had taken steroids since 1981, including the period leading up to the 1987 world championships when he set the present world record of 9.83 seconds. At a news conference, Lewis, whose 9.92 in the Seoul final is second only to Johnson's mark, said it was up to the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) to decide whether to erase Johnson's mark. "If the IAAF does that I believe it will be a very strong and good statement to give young people out there to fight drug abuse," Lewis said. "This is a situation where the

evidence is overwhelming." (R)

**RED SQUARE WORLD TITLE FIGHT PLANNED** — Italian Maurizio Stecca is planning to defend his World Boxing Organisation (WBO) featherweight crown in Moscow's Red Square in the first professional world title fight in the Soviet Union. Stecca's manager Umberto Brancini said in Rome Friday the open-air fight was tentatively planned for August 20 when Stecca would make a voluntary defence against Mexican Mario Alberto Rodriguez. Under the plan three Soviet boxers would make their professional debuts on the same bill against opponents from the U.S. Boxing Federation, Brancini said. (R)

**PROST DENIES MOVING TO WILLIAMS** — Former world champion Alain Prost Friday denied reports that he had left the McLaren team for Williams and insisted he had not yet made a decision on his motor racing future. In a statement issued by the Frenchman's Geneva lawyer Jean-Charles Roguet, Prost said reports that he was leaving McLaren were "erroneous." "I have made no decision to date regarding my future," Roguet quoted him as saying. French radio and newspapers reported earlier Friday that the two-times world champion had signed a contract with Williams. But Renault, the French manufacturer who supply engines to Williams, also denied that the British team had signed Prost. Prost is known to be unhappy at McLaren. He has complained that Brazilian teammate and title-holder Ayrton Senna has received more favourable treatment. Prost clocked the fastest time of three days of testing in advance of next month's British Grand Prix at Silverstone on Thursday, but he was guarded about his future plans. (R)

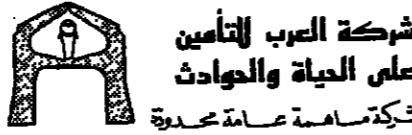
## Baseball standings

American League				
East Division				
Baltimore	W	L	PCT	GB
New York	43	33	.566	—
Boston	38	39	.494	5.5
Toronto	36	39	.480	6.5
Milwaukee	37	41	.474	7
Cleveland	36	41	.468	7.5
Detroit	30	46	.395	13
West Division				
Oakland	47	32	.595	—
California	45	31	.592	.5
Kansas City	44	33	.571	2
Texas	43	35	.551	3.5
Minnesota	40	39	.506	7
Seattle	37	42	.468	10
Chicago	30	50	.375	17.5
National League				
East Division				
Montreal	44	35	.557	—
New York	40	35	.533	2
Chicago	41	37	.526	2.5
St. Louis	38	37	.507	4
Pittsburgh	33	41	.446	8.5
Philadelphia	27	48	.360	15

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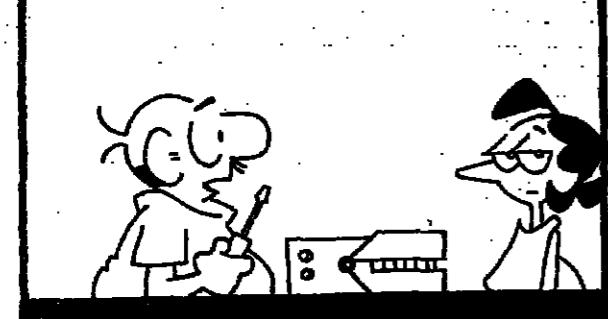
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## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

HARRIS

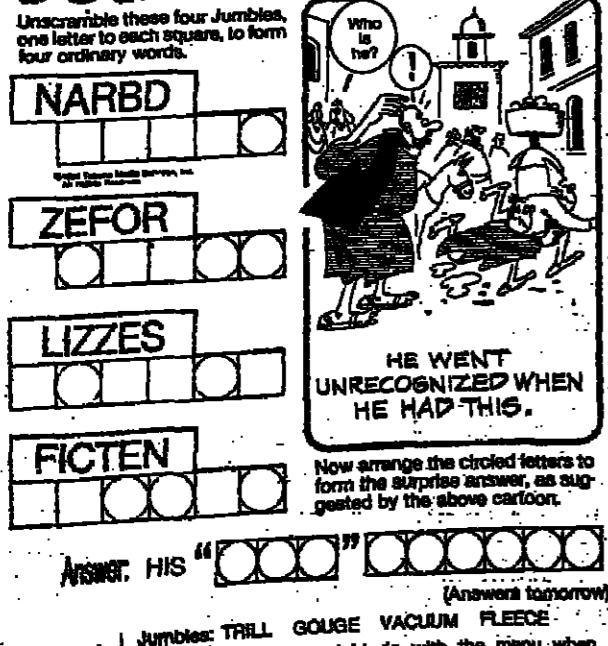


"My invention is for people who come home from work really tired. It chews your dinner for you."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumble: TRILL GOUGE VACUUM FLEEC

Answer: What you might do with the menu when you're dining at a fish restaurant — "MULLET" OVER

## FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1989

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

— As Charted By The Carroll Righter Astrological Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** There is a feeling of mental pressure along with a need to communicate. The tendency is to talk about matters that are sensitive and to say things that are confusing. So before speaking, think about the effect your words will have.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Never give up — keep on lunging and Aries the Ram, when every time. Get back to your true spirit as positive energy is flowing again.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Stop for home furnishings and plan springtime maintenance projects. A short trip to a favorite spot is recommended.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) The day may feel like not much is happening. The later day brings lively action with friends and family. Domestic affairs rate high.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Land support to young family member's projects. Know when to stand pat and when to give in where sharing is involved.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid dwelling on frustrations from the past. Set a new agenda that is more eventful. Enjoy playing favorites when dealing with siblings.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Change your thinking to positive

and throw out emotional blocks that affect self-confidence and security. Prepare for the week ahead.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may be saying "why me" when an unpleasant situation presents itself. Blaming fate will not forestall the need to make changes.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) There is no time or place more appropriate than now to show others how much you care about them. Use your positive thoughts.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You feel good. Enjoy driving somewhere. Practical things may be set aside today. Keep discussions light and easygoing.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) When you worry money leaves your hands rapidly. Make contact with older people. The evening hours support gourmet dining and music.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 18) Relationships are light and cheery. Heart-to-heart talk with your companion are good for mutual happiness. Preserve your strength.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Attitudes improve and a cloudy day turns to emotional sunshine. Seek out areas of future disagreement and mend your fences today.

## Navratilova, Mandlikova, Novotna advance

**WIMBLEDON**, England (Agencies) — Martina Navratilova, stretched to the limit in her previous match, swept into the fourth round at Wimbledon Saturday, beating Nicole Provis of Australia 6-0, 6-3.

Navratilova, the no. 2 seed aiming for a record ninth women's singles title, took 48 minutes on centre court to eliminate Provis, a French Open semifinalist.

She made sure she dealt quickly with Provis.

The 32-year-old American won the first nine games and seemed to be heading for a whitewash.

Then Provis won a game and got a prolonged ovation from the crowd.

The Australian was too far behind, however, to make a serious rally and Navratilova moved up 5-3, then to triple match-point. She double-faulted on the first, then put away a forehand volley.

**Sanchez shows guts**

In the other women's play at Wimbledon Friday, eight-time champion Navratilova the second seed of the tournament, and she lost a set to Australian amateur Kristine Radford after play was suspended at one set all because of bad light.

The elder generation of today's tennis stars knows how to have a little fun, while going about the business of winning matches. They have strong personalities, making them antiheroes.

Is tennis developing a personality gap?

As much as fans admire Graf and Lendl, laconic Swedes such as Stefan Edberg and teen-age prodigies such as Michael Chang, they have little emotional attachment to the new breed of stars. It's hard to love, or hate, someone who is so intense about playing a game.

Players and tennis officials say there are many reasons that today's champions are more subdued than their predecessors, ranging from age to language.

Kim Kresser, 16, an American who lost a second-round match Wednesday to Graf on centre court, said younger players tend to be intimidated, especially at a tournament such as Wimbledon.

"When you're playing against someone like Steffi, I would feel kind of funny making jokes with the crowd," Kresser said. "I feel like that's maybe something she should be doing, but I just don't feel that comfortable."

Players and tennis officials say there are many reasons that today's champions are more subdued than their predecessors, ranging from age to language.

Amos Mansdorf, the 16th seed at Wimbledon this year, said players now surround themselves with coaches, chiropractors, dieticians, girlfriends, gurus and other groupies — and tend to become isolated from the real world. They avoid their

peers, he said, and never develop adequate social skills.

"You see parents traveling,

you see some guys bringing religious people along," the 23-year-old Mansdorf said. "A guy like Chang doesn't have to go and hang out with the guys because he has his family. He is never alone."

Leconte is not playing

Wimbledon this year, but the Frenchman will forever be remembered among the tennis

fun bunch for once stopping

play here to catch a butterfly on his racket and escort it off

court.

Connors lost in the second

round this year, but not before

giving the centre court crowd a laugh by imitating McEnroe's head-scratching motion.

The oldest player in the tourna-

ment, Connors said a young-

er should develop his own

personality rather than copy

his elders.

"Hopefully they choose

their own image and their own

route to take along the way,"

England Club. He beat Ronald Agenor of Haiti 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Stefan Graf, Wimbledon's defending men's champ, beat Todd Woodbridge 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 7-6, in the completion of a second-round match suspended

by darkness Thursday.

Aaron Krickstein of the United States, eliminated in the first

round in his only previous Wim-

bledon appearance in 1984, ad-

vanced to the third round with a

4-6, 6-3 6-3, 6-2 victory over

Patrick Kuhnen of West Ger-

many.

**WIMBLEDON**, England (AP) — Tennis player Eva Svirglerova has become the focus of Britain's mass-market tabloids — and it's not for her style of play.

Three of the papers ran front-page pictures Saturday of the Czechoslovak player during a centre court match at Wimbledon revealing skimpy underpants, known here as "nickers."

I never dreamed I'd cause such a sensation," the 18-year-old said.

Wimbledon officials, who zealously guard against players wearing out-of-line uniforms, said no action would be taken against Svirglerova.

"We have never asked a lady to change her knickers," a tournament spokesman said.</p



A Democratic Turhalle Alliance worker demonstrating the party's campaign sign for potential voters at a rally in northern Namibia.

## Namibia election campaign begins

WINDHOEK (R) — The Namibian election campaign officially began Saturday, marking another tentative step in the South African-ruled territory's transition to independence.

The Pretoria-backed administration said voter registration offices would open Monday under United Nations' supervision. Political parties hoping to present candidates for the election should also register, a spokesman said.

July 1 was specified as the formal starting date for the campaign in the U.N.-sponsored timetable leading to the territory's independence.

The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), tipped as election victors by most observers, will kick off the campaign in earnest Sunday when it holds a rally in Windhoek's main black township.

SWAPO, whose guerrillas waged a 23-year bush war against South African rule, would release the main points of its election manifesto

at the rally, party officials said.

The start of the election campaign marks an important milestone in Namibia's year-long preparations for independence which got off to a disastrous start on April 1 when SWAPO staged an armed incursion from Angola.

The ensuing battles with South African-led forces cost more than 300 lives and brought the peace plan close to collapse before diplomats negotiated a truce.

The independence operation has since got back on track, and U.N. officials are optimistic that independence day will be some time next April.

South Africa agreed to decolonise Namibia in exchange for the withdrawal from Angola of 50,000 Cuban troops drafted in to support the Luanda government. The U.S.-brokered agreement was signed in December in New York by South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

## 7 million children under 'bondage' — South Asian version of slavery

NEW DELHI (R) — More than seven million children work as slaves in South Asia, some of them kidnapped and branded into bondage to live a life worse than animals, delegates to a conference on child servitude said Friday.

"Children between the age of six and 12 have been kidnapped and taken to the carpet industry," said Swami Agnivesh, who chairs the Bonded Labour Liberation Front, the group organising the five-day meeting in New Delhi.

"They have scars from being branded with red hot irons," Agnivesh told the conference which included delegates from

India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Former Chief Justice of India P.N. Bhagwati called them "non-beings, exiles of civilisation, living a life worse than that of animals."

"Animals at least are free to roam about as they like or can plumb or grab food when they are hungry," he said.

Children freed from bondage also attended the meeting.

Generations of families are sometimes bonded to an employer to pay off a debt that keeps growing as interest keeps compounding on the loan, said group member Kailash Satyarthi.

cent are in bondage.

India abolished the bonded labour system in 1976 but Bhagwati said the law does not adequately cover "indebtedness and other economic compulsions."

More than 100,000 child slaves work in the carpet-weaving industry alone, one of India's big foreign exchange earners.

Children also work in bondage cutting and polishing gems, making bricks, chipping stones in quarries, hawking newspapers, picking rags, working as domestic servants and tea boys, rolling cigarettes and making matches.

It is built-in the system that they have to work for their (parents') master without any wages," he said.

Agnivesh said international aid organisations believe there are at least 75 million children working under the age of 14 in South Asia and about 10 per

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